



PROPOSAL FOR CODE CHANGE

State Form 41186 (R3 / 5-10)



- INSTRUCTIONS:
1. Only a TYPED copy will be accepted.
 2. ~~Dashed-line through material to be deleted~~; underline or bold face material to be added.
 3. Use a second sheet for any material requiring more space.
 4. Return this completed form to: Indiana Department of Homeland Security, Code Services, 402 West Washington Street, Room W246, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Received	Code	Proposal number
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Code title International Residential Code		Edition 2015
Section number and title Section R315		Page number 68
Proponent Randy Gulley	Representing (if applicable) Wayne Township Fire Department	
Address (number and street, city, state, and ZIP code) 700 North High School Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46214		Telephone number (317) 246-6216

PROPOSED CODE CHANGE (check one)

☐ Change to read as follows ☐ Add to read as follows ☒ Delete and substitute as follows ☐ Delete without substitution

See attached document concerning carbon monoxide alarms per local ordinance.

Fiscal impact will be the responsibility of the city or town who desires to have an ordinance which compliments smoke detector law IC 22-11-18.

REASON STATEMENT AND FISCAL IMPACT

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REVIEW RECOMMENDATION

Approve
Reject
Approve as amended
Further study

2015 International Residential Code / 2018 Indiana Residential Code

675 IAC 14-4.4-XX Section 315; carbon monoxide alarms

Authority: IC 22-13-2-2; IC 22-13-2-13

Affected: IC 22-12, IC 22-13; IC 22-14; IC 22-15; IC 36-7

Section XX. Delete the text of Section R315 and substitute to read as follows:

R315.1 General. Where required by local ordinance, all new Class 2 dwelling units shall be provided with at least one carbon monoxide alarm where one of the following conditions exist:

- (1) The dwelling unit contains a fuel-fired appliance.
- (2) The dwelling unit has an attached garage with an opening that communicates with the dwelling unit.

R315.2 Listing. Carbon monoxide alarms shall be listed in accordance with UL 2034. Combination carbon monoxide and smoke alarms shall be listed in accordance with UL 2034 and UL 217.

R315.3 Combination alarms. Combination carbon monoxide and smoke alarms shall be permitted to be used in lieu of carbon monoxide alarms.

R315.4 Locations. Carbon monoxide alarms in dwelling units shall be installed outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms.

R315.5 Power Source. Carbon monoxide alarms shall receive their primary power from the building wiring where such wiring is served from a commercial source and, where primary power is interrupted, shall receive power from a battery. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than those required for overcurrent protection.

R315.6 Sunset Provision. All provisions of a local ordinance requiring the installation of a carbon monoxide alarm in new Class 2 dwelling units shall "Sunset" upon the adoption of the Indiana Residential Code 675 IAC 14 which contains installation provisions for carbon monoxide alarms so as not to conflict with the rules of the commission.

Fiscal Impact Analysis

From a state wide perspective, a new home in Indiana has a median square footage of 1,900 with a median price of \$241,300.00 based on 3 Indiana home builders.

In 2016 there were 14,068 building permits issued for single family homes and 542 building permits issued for two family homes for a total of 14,610 permits.

The cost of a single hard wired carbon monoxide alarm is \$33.00. The cost of a single combination carbon monoxide alarm and smoke alarm is \$47.00. The cost of a single hard wired smoke alarm with battery backup is \$19.00. Therefore, installing a combination carbon monoxide and smoke alarm in the hallway fronting the bedrooms in lieu of a smoke alarm is a cost increase of \$28.00 per home or 0.011 percent increase to the home

There are 2 types of gas furnaces and water heaters installed in today's homes, they are high-efficiency and mid-efficiency, or as known in the field of installation, the 90%ers or the 80%ers. The high-efficiency units have typically sealed combustion chambers, whereas the mid-efficiency units do not. The high-efficiency units are substantially more expensive than the mid-efficiency units. The price of high-efficiency unit furnace and water heater is a price increase of approximately \$2,200.00 together per home or 0.91 percent increase to the home.

According to Carrier Corporation in Indianapolis they manufacture both high-efficiency and mid-efficiency furnaces and distribute to approximately one-third of the .US. Their production rate of both types of furnaces is approximately 450,000 annually.

Therefore, there is little fiscal impact on an individual home when compared to the fiscal impact of high-efficiency furnaces and water heaters. This is without discussing the issues of gas clothes dryers and gas fireplaces. When left to per local ordinance provisions than the impact becomes the responsibility of the city or town who desires to have an ordinance that compliments a local smoke alarm ordinance.